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Organ of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

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WILL THEY SEE THE POINT?

The Deseret News does not seem to

place the local organs of the political

parties in Utah. That may be because

it does not try to gratify them or placate

them. It is independent of them and of

the parties they represent. The Deseret

News is a newspaper. It is not a political

organ. It is not a party organ. It is not

a Democratic organ. It is not a Republican

organ. It is not a Mormon organ. It is

not a church organ. It is not a religious

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der the Church in the performance of

its religious work, nor stop the Deseret

News from defending the truth and

controversial falsehood.

A CHICAGO LOCKOUT.

The Chicago Times-Herald estimates that

the lockout in the building trades in

Chicago means a loss to the laborers

of the city of about \$25,000,000.

The statement is proved by figures

furnished by leading architects. One

firm says:

"We have more than \$2,000,000 worth

of work waiting on the labor troubles.

I do not mean work that is talked of

projected, but work that is sure to be

done, work that has been figured and

details made and all ready for contractors

consisting of office buildings, stores,

buildings and apartment buildings, in

different parts of the city, work that

we could start at once if we had any

assurance that we could build at reasonable

terms. Nobody would build for

investment under such conditions."

Another reports:

"We have \$100,000 worth of work tied

up. In this is a residence to cost \$20,000

an apartment building to cost \$30,000

and a clubhouse to cost \$10,000 and a

number of smaller jobs. One of these is

a \$25,000 factory which was to have

been built in Chicago, but is now to be

built elsewhere."

Still another architect thinks it im-

possible to estimate the exact loss to

the laborers. "Who can tell," he asks,

"how many people have been thinking

of building and have abandoned the in-

vestment?"

The facts set forth should give laborers

all over the country food for thought.

It can probably not be de-

termined that combinations and trusts have

had the effect of raising prices on all

commodities of life above the level

prevailing during the past years of de-

pression. Nor can it be overlooked that

wages are slower in rising than the

prices on that which the workmen

expect to receive in return for his toil.

But when the contest between labor

and capital is carried on to the point of

stopping the wheels of industry, the

right becomes suicidal.

Those who contemplate building for

the purpose of investment, or to better

their temporal surroundings, generally

can afford to put it off until the time

is favorable. No strike, or lockout, can

compel them to invest their money that

way. And while the contest is going

on, the laborers themselves are losing

the millions that would otherwise go

to them in form of wages.

The price of labor is regulated by the

law of supply and demand. With the

increased demand for labor. When

stagnation sets in, either natural or

artificial, there is an over-supply, and

the wages must consequently fall.

Workingmen should not always sub-

mit to the dictates of a walking dele-

gate, but rather consult their own best

interests.

THE STARS THAT FAILED.

Astronomers are now busy summing

up the results of the observations made

during the nights in which the

meteor showers were expected, and ac-

counting for the non-appearance of

that much heralded celestial phenom-

enon. As to the meteors observed by

Harvard scientists, it is stated that on

the night of the 13th of this month 142

were seen, but of this number only 55

were Leonids. The 14th was cloudy

and only 4 meteors were observed. On

the night of the 15th, 13 shooting stars

were seen, but of them only 16 were

Leonids. The number of the latter were,

therefore, unusually small.

Professor W. H. Pickering ventures a

theory, which is given in the Boston

Transcript. He maintains that the time

for their appearance has been wrongly

computed, and that they may be looked

for in 1901, or possibly in 1902. He goes

back in his calculations to the year 902,

with this result:

"Every thirty-three and one-quarter

years, a shower recurred until 1602,

that is counting only by centuries,

there were showers in 902, 1002, 1102,

1202, 1302, 1402, 1502 and 1602, and

listed men of the volunteers, a total of

5,500 deaths from diseases. To these

are added 412 deaths from other causes,

of officers and men, making a total of

deaths from all causes of 5,912.

It will be observed that the number

of deaths on the battlefield was larger

among the regulars than among the

volunteers, while the deaths in hospi-

tals from sickness were more numerous

among the latter.

The different character of the cam-

paign in Cuba and in Luzon is suffi-

ciently indicated in the figures given.

During the brief contest in Cuba nearly

one-half of the fatalities occurred,

although the army engaged there did

not exceed 15,000 men. The Cuban cli-

mate seems also to have been more try-

ing to our troops than that in the Phil-

ippines, for the total deaths of disease

in Cuba are given as 362, while those in

Luzon were only 323.

In the United States the deaths in the

army from disease in the same period

are rather startling. The total number

is given as 3,329, or 906 among the regu-

lars and 2,423 among the volunteers of

all ranks. Here, too, the death rate

was considerably larger among the

volunteers, proving conclusively that

the sudden change from civil life to the

hardships of military service cannot be

made without the sacrifice of life.

GERMANY AND ENGLAND.

There is much speculation as to the

political significance of the visit of

Emperor William to Queen Victoria. In

Germany there seems to be a tendency

to regard it merely as the discharge of

a pleasant duty of a grandson to his

grandmother, but in Great Britain an-

other view is taken, and probably with

good ground. Germany is bent on

colonial expansion, and her ruler can-

not fail to appreciate the value of the

friendship of Great Britain in any fu-

ture enterprise in that line.

There is no new departure in this

policy. Germans and Englishmen have

before this fought side by side in many

a battle. The imperial houses have

intermarried, and there has always been

a feeling of kinship cultivated between

the two nations. Even the periodically

recurring grumblings have been more

in the nature of family disputes than

outbreaks of hostilities.

Perhaps the Berliner Neueste Nach-

richten gives the clue to the policy of

the German government. It points out

that the German friends of the Trans-

vaal Boers can only hope that Germany

will remain in a position to give her

support to an intervention as soon as

the suitable moment comes for some

power to take the initiative. "But this

will only be possible, if Germany does

not 'put England into bad humor.' The

voice of the German Emperor will be

heard in Great Britain, if he speaks

as a friendly sovereign, and not as a

ruler distrusted by that country.

That paper further points out that in

the American-Spanish conflict German

sympathy was at the outset pronounced

for Spain. But the result of this was

that the country came within a hair's

breadth of war with the United States.

The lesson of this has not been lost

upon the German people. In other

words, if Germany intends rendering

the Transvaal any real service, she must

cultivate a friendly feeling toward Great

Britain.

This may, or may not, be the motive

of the German Emperor. But whatever

it is, it is certain that an entente be-

tween the greatest naval power in

Europe and the strongest military power,

backed up by the most powerful

Republic in the western hemisphere,

would create an entirely new situation

in the world. Such a combination

would be the beginning of a new and

important chapter in the history of the

human family. Those powers would

dominate the world, and being the

standard bearers of light and civiliza-

tion, their dominion should be for the

good of all mankind.

ROSEBERRY ON THE WAR.

Lord Roseberry takes a philosophical

view of the South African situation.

He is quoted as having admitted the

It may give new strength to the hope

that Kimberley may be able to hold

out until reinforcements arrive for its

relief.

The outlanders in Mexico seem per-

fectly happy; and they don't have the

franchise or control Mexican elections

either.

Such a thing as the loss of his hat

cuts no figure with Aguinaldo, the way